

TWO NEW SPECIES OF SCARABÆIDÆ (COLEOPTERA)

BY EDWIN C. VAN DYKE

*University of California, Berkeley, California**Aphodius linsleyi* Van Dyke, n. sp.

Of moderate size, robust, nigropiceous, undersurface somewhat rufous, moderately shining and not pubescent above. Head without tubercles, occiput with a few coarse, umbilicate punctures and numerous fine punctures; clypeus rather closely, finely punctured and obscurely alutaceous; sides oblique, hardly arcuate, genæ prominent, anterior margin shallowly emarginate at middle and rounded each side of depression. Prothorax about a fifth broader than long, widest in front of middle, much narrowed behind; sides almost straight posteriorly, arcuate in front, hind angles evenly rounded; base arcuate, basal margin deep, complete and continuous with lateral margin, deeply, closely punctured; disk convex, coarsely irregularly, rather numerously umbilicately punctured and with very minute punctures scattered over the intervening smoother areas, a faint median canaliculation near base. Elytra elliptical, one fourth longer than broad, humeri rounded with a small tooth; disk convex, deeply striate, striæ moderately coarsely and closely punctured, intervals carinate, the first, third and fifth more prominent and very minutely punctured. Wings apparently absent. Beneath more or less coarsely, closely punctured in front, the abdomen shallowly punctured at sides. Posterior femora sparsely punctured; hind margin of posterior tibiæ fimbriate with short equal spinules; first segment of hind tarsi about equal to following three segments united. Length 5 mm., breadth 3 mm.

Holotype (No. 3739, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.), a unique, collected by Mr. Gorton Linsley at the base of Mt. St. Helena, Napa Co., Calif., March 22, 1930, and very kindly presented to me. It was taken from cow manure.

This most interesting species belongs in the *cadaverinus* group of *Aphodius*, a group which is quite restricted to and characteristic of the Pacific Coast of North America. Its very distinctive carinate elytra will readily separate it from all of its fellows. In the table¹ given by me, it should be placed between *cadaverinus* (Mann.) and *sparsus* Lec.

¹ Notes and descriptions of New Species of Scarabæidæ from western North America, by Edwin C. Van Dyke, Pan-Pac. Ent., IV (1928) pp. 152-153.

Polyphylla hirsuta Van Dyke, n. sp.

Medium sized and rather stocky, rufous with basal area of head and discal part of pronotum piceous; upper surface clothed with fulvous pile, long rather dense and sub-erect on the head, pronotum and scutellum, short and depressed in the clypeal sulcus and on the elytra; pile of elytra rather sparse though with a tendency to be denser where the usual vittæ are found, thus outlining vague and more or less interrupted vittæ, the same condition likewise existing with regard to the longer pronotal vestiture. Head very coarsely, closely and deeply punctured; clypeus deeply, transversely sulcate in front, its sides straight and parallel, frontal margin almost straight, and outer angles rounded; antennal club moderately large, about a third longer than basal part of antennæ. Prothorax with anterior margin rather evenly and deeply emarginate, the base broadly, shallowly lobed at middle and with margins irregularly subserrate, and the disk coarsely, deeply and rather regularly punctured, with median longitudinal groove narrow and shallow. Scutellum irregularly, rather coarsely punctured over entire area and entirely clothed with pile. Elytra irregularly punctured and rugose over entire area. Pygidium finely punctured and moderately, densely clothed with hair, Beneath densely clothed with long fulvous hair in front, the abdomen less densely clothed with shorter, more appressed hair at sides, quite smooth at middle. Anterior tibiæ bidentate in male. Length 20 mm., breadth 10 mm.

Holotype male (No. 3740, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.) and two paratype males collected on Mt. Washington, near Nogales, Ariz., alt. 6000 ft., July 20, 1919, by Mr. J. A. Kusche.

This reddish, hairy and non-scaled species with very indistinct vittæ should be easily recognized. It would perhaps come just before *diffRACTA* Casey in Fall's Key² but it is closely related to none of our previously described species.

² A review of the genus *Polyphylla*, by H. C. Fall. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., VII (1928), pp. 34-35.